



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The first volume contains the first three books of Champlain's narrative after the edition of 1632, translated from the French by Mrs. Bourne, wife of the editor; the second embodies the fourth book and a reprint of Purchas' (*His Pilgrimes*) narrative of Champlain's voyage of 1604. It is needless to go over the ground covered by these well-known documents.

Neither is there much to say in regard to the introduction by the editor, Professor Bourne, and to the footnotes accompanying the text in both volumes. Mr. Bourne's name is a guarantee for unusual thoroughness and acquaintance with his subject. Like everything emanating from his pen, it is most creditable. We can only congratulate Mrs. Bourne on her translation, which is an excellent rendering of the French original.

A photographic fac-simile of Champlain's map of New France, from the edition of 1632, forms the frontispiece of the first volume. A. F. B.

Chili et Bolivie, Étude économique et minière. Par Ferdinand Gautier, Ingénieur Civil des Mines. E. Guilmoto, Paris (1906).

There are many things in this book commendable, but it is also disfigured by many errors, and errors that ordinary care in observing would have avoided. It is, for instance, absolutely impossible to see any smoke issuing from the tall summit of the Sajama in western Bolivia; that gigantic pyramid (22,000 feet, at least) has not given any signs of activity for centuries. The same can be said of the peaks of Tacora, which belong to the same range. The Sajama *was* once active; now it is dormant, if not extinct. The Huayna Potosí in Bolivia is not "on the flanks of the Nevado de Sorata," but far to the south of it, separated by mountains that exceed 20,000 feet in altitude. The copper mines of Corocoro are, notwithstanding Mr. Gautier's statement to the contrary, systematically and continuously worked; the Chilean Company having penetrated as low as the level of 1,500 feet beneath the surface. The extensive tin mines at Huayna Potosí, although operated by a French company, are not mentioned as such. Mr. Gautier denies the existence of the Permian formation in the Bolivian highlands, whereas it constitutes a considerable proportion of the surface rocks of the Puna west of La Paz. He states, that the Permian-Carboniferous is not found. The coal on Titicaca Island and on the peninsula of Copacavana pertains to that group. It will also be news to those who know Lake Titicaca to read that its water is —*not*—brackish! Such and similar gross misstatements about Bolivia are calculated to inspire a certain apprehension that Chile may not have fared better at the hands of the author. It appears, however, that he is better acquainted with that republic; and while there are mistakes, they are not as startling as in the case of Bolivia.

Fully three-fourths of the book are devoted to Chile. Considering the much greater importance of that country, its far greater development in every respect, the proportion is fair. Bolivia is only beginning to enter the path of progress in which Chile is making such rapid strides. It is gratifying to notice that the latter, after having deprived Bolivia of her coast-line by war, is now proposing to assist her in establishing railway communications with that coast; in the guise of indemnity for what was forcibly taken. It is a wise policy, beneficial to both countries, and cannot fail to foster harmony and cement friendship between nations too long kept apart through the recollections of former strife.

Three rather insignificant outline maps give a superficial idea of Chile and the parts of Bolivia adjacent to it. A. F. B.